

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIG.]

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY SEPTEMBER 10, 1832.

[VOL. XIII. NO. 640.]

TERMS.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at Two Dollars per annum, if paid within three months; or two dollars and fifty cents, if paid at any other time within the year. No Paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis.

Advertising at the usual rates. All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be attended to.

These terms will be strictly adhered to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

DAVEY CROCKETT'S MENAGERIE.

We had the following advertisement extraordinary in the last Purgatory Gazette. It came down in a thunder storm, and is therefore, just wet from the Press. Davey Trimble is the favourite individual we have understood, who has the "conscience" for carrying the Mails on this new route of Salt River, to "the Ridge Pole." The Gazette has kindly proffered an exchange, and has but a limited circulation in these parts, we have, as kindly consented to transfer the "advertisement" to our columns without fee or reward.

"MENAGERIE."

"Just arrived and will be exhibited for a few days only, the following described animal curiosities, that is to say—

1st. Two pet Thunder-bolts and their young Cops nine days old. The whole forming an interesting family group, well worthy the attention of naturalists.

2nd. A "Ridge Pole" Mummy, being the identical panther grained to death by a long time ago."

3rd. Gov. J. A. M. S. B. R. O. W. N. R. A. Y., embalmed in salt soap decorated with his "insignia," that is to say—dried currys—E Pluribus Unum—the Stars and the Crescent.

4th. "A Friend," with honey fidi wool from the crown of his head to the soul of his feet, occasioned and instigated by an obstinate and premeditated indulgence in sheepskin. "In an able and eloquent manner" he will address the audience, portray in its true colors the dangers which stare you in the face and lift up his warning voice for you to shun the "awful precipice which yawns before you." He will, if time permit, recite (in a sheepskin manner, it is true—"if he don't I wish I may be shot") his hair breadths escapes "that is to say—

How the hair flew

Where the wool grew—and conclude by "looking a sheep in the face," blating heroically, heartily and hysterically.

5th. A PALE FACED MELANCHOLY LOOKING WHIRLWIND "driven to the wall," by a lamentable coincidence of concatenated circumstances. Without "wife, children or friends," he soliloquizes with a whistle only which seems to recall some sound of "a long time ago." He is deaf, dumb, blind though not half "come and see him and examine for yourselves."

6th. A TWO YEAR OLD COLT. Supposed to belong to my namesake Davey Trimble (perhaps one of his stage horses) found in the agonies of death near the "Ridge Pole," floundered on chopped thunderclaps, a pair of saddlebags laying near, one end stuffed with a "genuine precipice" and the other an "unusual quantity" of Purgatory Gazettes Extra.

7th. THE "LION" (A "ROARING" ONE TOO) AND THE LAMB. General Jackson "setting to" a quarter of roast mutton. The tale of "A Friend" seems to have struck no terrors into this "nocturnal imbecile old dotard."

8th. A PETRIFFIED PAN of bough-naugh-claw-haugh ("I can spell from A-b ab to Quixotic.") This is so hard that a bullfinch can't eat it, but I can't "I wish I may be shot."

9th. THE SCALES OF JUSTICE being a stake and fender fence easily jumped, and having bars for "the accommodation of passengers." Don't venture too near the bars of this cage, or you might be hurt. None but the keepers can play "fantastic tricks in the 'ten acre field' which this fence encloses.

10th. THREE BLACK CROWS—Bank men, Clay editors and "fireside parrots" admitted gratis into this department of my Menagerie.

11th. A KENTUCKY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for GOVERNOR, with a good "TAIL NOSE," but somewhat "fatigued."

12th. A HONEST DOG, whose hide has been in the tan vat 23 times, but he will not stay skinned.

13th. THE FALLS OF NIAGARA. This is a most "curious curiosity." He can smell a fight further off than any animal in my Menagerie, (except "A Friend," who

would "go three miles out of his way to kick a sheep.") It may be emphatically said of him that he "is a man of deeds and not of words."

14th. A BITTER PILL, being the identical whole transmitted to me in a direct line of descent from the immortal Jonah, who swallowed him and finally died of dispossia.

15th. A Little Cat and a big kitten. As A B C is to D so is the tale of The kitten and the Cat, To the Camel and the goat.

16th. A SKEW HORSE. A dead horse surrounded by carrion crows (not the "three black ones") and dogs (not so almighty fat neither.) These are exhibited in a "ten acre field," which I tote about for the especial purpose. I usually raise forty bushels to the acre, "sometimes more sometimes less."

17th. THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS, being the last surviving Wild Cat of a whole cart load which I encountered at the upper forks of Salt River. If I was like other men, I could tell you something of this fight where "Greek met Greek." I must leave it to be rehearsed by the Illustrious.

Doors opened at sundown and close at daybreak.

No smoking allowed in the boxes. Any gentleman wishing to try his strength, may step into the pit and select his antagonist from any department of the Menagerie. "Fair play is a jewel."

A well bred Orchestra will enliven the entertainments. Music by the earthquakes, accompanied by thunder and lightning, hail storms, "cats and dogs," &c. &c.; and I am further enabled to state, that the accomplished tragedian and vocalist, Mrs. Royal, has kindly proffered her assistance on this occasion, which I feign hope will be what is meant "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

The most delicate attentions paid to visitors. Noses, eyes, ears, &c. &c. attended to, and a strong body of police stationed around to keep order. If any gentleman or lady should be so unfortunate as to lose to the amount of a nose, &c. &c. it should be returned if found, or he or she shall receive a commutation in any thing he or she can get hold of.

About daybreak, a few Sky Rockets and Bombshells will be sent off. Any gentleman wishing to take alittle innocent recreation, can be accommodated by applying at the Stage Office.

The whole to conclude by swallowing without greasing, the Orchestra, Mrs. Royal included. I would try the whole Menagerie, but I have been afflicted of late with the dyspepsia, and my physicians recommend abstinence for the present.

DAVEY CROCKETT.

LAW CASE.

The following case was submitted to an eminent barrister some time ago:—Sir you are requested to answer the following: My father dyed a month ago intestate leaving a freehold estate and accide to a large amount. I was born in the West Indies before my brother. Quarry; How ought father's property to be disposed of?—Opinion: Your father having dyed signifies nothing nor would it if he had died intestate, that is to say of a bowel complaint. According to the law of primogeniture, I am decidedly of opinion that the freehold property descends to you, if your younger brother cannot prove that he is your senior; and as to the accide I recommend that they be given to your brother, reserving to yourself the sweets, that is to say the sugar, &c. of the West India estates.

FROM THE GENOVA GAZETTE.

Which is true—if either?

Before Gen. Jackson vetoed the Bank Bill, the opposition asserted that he dare not do it, for fear of hazarding his popularity, and of losing Pennsylvania; but now that he has done it, they say his object was to make himself popular! If they will inform us which of these contradictory statements they would have us believe, we will try to accommodate them.

Remarkable Anagram.—Pilate's question to our Saviour, "What is truth?" in the Latin vulgate stands thus: "Quid est veritas?" These letters transposed make "Est vir qui adest." "It is the man before thee."

The Jackson men have obtained (in the shape of bets) some handsome discounts at Uncle Sam's Bank, notwithstanding the Veto. The money came second handed, to be sure, but none the worse for that. Like the man who wanted money without putting his name to paper, they said to the Clay men—"You 'dorse' and I'll draw, or I'll draw and you 'dorse'."

Kentucky Gazette.

A TREMENDOUS GALE.

John Gale, now residing in Trenton, New Jersey, is said to be seven feet three inches high, and to weigh three hundred and fifty pounds.

Slanderers are like flies that leap over all a man's good parts only to light upon his nose.

Charles Banister was one evening presiding at a convivial party, when a friend said to him, "You will ruin your constitution by sitting up at night in this manner." "Oh," replied Banister, "you do not know the nature of my constitution; I sit up to watch it, and keep it in repair, while you are asleep."

Persons subject to drowsiness when reading in the evening may find a radical preventative to this baffling tendency by taking an onion cut through the middle and placed near the eyes. Some involuntary tears of course are produced by the process, but it leaves the eyeballs refreshed and dispels the sleepy heaviness.

ON A GLUTTON WITH A VERY LARGE MOUTH.

Here lies a famous belly slave, Whose mouth was wider than a grave, Traveller, tread lightly o'er his ashes, For should he gaze you're gone by grave.

"But wont you take my word, sir, when I tell you I will call and liquidate your demand on Saturday morning next?" said a delinquent debtor to a dunning creditor, with whom he had had some sharp words. "No, sir," rejoined the other, "I had rather you would keep your word."

THE PLAGUE.

Disease is but a messenger To warn th' unwary traveller, To bid the weary hasten on To rest, and joys, on earth unknown.

Disease is not a prophet see, 'T' unfold a judgment seat as near, To antedate sin's punishment, But merely says repent! repent!

Disease is sent by Heaven's decree To sinners such as you and me, To loose the soul from sinful strife And woo it back to love of life.

Disease may be employed by death To waste the form and stop the breath,— But Death, nor Sin, nor Hell may crave The soul Jehovah designs to save.

"The Sea's" Secret.—Baley was asked if woman could keep a secret. "There is one secret," said he, "and that is the only one they can keep—their age."

There is an Eastern story of the person who taught his parrot to repeat only the words, "what doubt is there of that?" He carried it the market for sale, fixing the price at 100 rupees. A mogul asked the parrot. "Are you worth 100 rupees?" The parrot answered, "What doubt is there of that?" The mogul was delighted and bought the bird. He soon found out that this was all it could say. Ashamed now of his bargain, he said to himself, "I was a fool to buy this bird." The parrot exclaimed as usual, "What doubt is there of that?"

NEWSPAPERS.

It is very rarely that we see the subject of the advantages of newspapers treated so fairly and impressively, as in the following article from a London paper:

"there are no means so efficacious for increasing the knowledge of facts as the reading of newspapers. They not only supply facts, but by presenting the arguments of opposing counsel, speakers on various sides in Parliament, at meetings, &c. they sharpen the intellect, and accustom men to exercise their judgment. Of all the means ever devised for extending knowledge and improving the mind, newspapers are by far the most effective. Volney, who had seen men in all the stages of civilization, in his Lectures on History observes, 'It is necessary to have lived in countries where the press does not exist to conceive all the effects of its privation—to imagine the confusion, thrown into recitals, the absurd hearsays, the uncertainty in opinions, the obstacles to instruction, the ignorance in the minds of all, caused by the want of books and newspapers. History owes benedictions to him who in Venice first thought of issuing bulletins of news for the small coin called a gazette, from which they have received their name; and, in fact, Gazettes are instructive monuments, precious even in their aberrations, as they point the prevailing spirit of the times, and their contradictions present fixed bases for the discussion of facts. Hence, when we are told that in their new settlements, the Anglo-Americans make first a road, and carry a printing press for a newspaper, it appears to me that in that double operation they attain the object, and make the analyses of every good social system, as Society is nothing but the easy and free communication of persons, of thoughts and things; and all the art of Government is reduced to preventing violent frictions capable of dissolving it.' The opinions palatable to ignorant men would not be palatable to better instructed men, and newspapers are constantly instructing men, and consequently disposing them more and more to the reception of sound opinions. Though, therefore, the sudden concession of newspapers to men previously in a state of brutal ignorance would not ensure a taste for sound opinions—and the most

valuable to the classes among whom they circulated on circulating—yet the ignorance being transitory, an increasing knowledge would constantly increase the demand for sounder opinions. Newspapers, therefore, afford the only means for correcting the disposition to be pleased with dangerous opinions. There is a proverb, that an empty head is the Devil's garrot. Mental occupation is as necessary to a sound moral state, as bodily exercise is to physical health. The ignorant man requires the aid of gross sensuality to kill his time, when he has any on his hand. The man who can read newspapers, has the means of that healthful occupation for the mind, which is indispensable to cheerfulness, constantly within his reach. By enabling men to command newspapers, you make them not only more intelligent, but more happy and virtuous."

From the Columbia Telescope.

"The Cholera has stood every where, the advocate of temperance. It has pleased most eloquently, and with tremendous effect.—The disease has searched out the haunt of the drunkard and has seldom left it without bearing away its victim. Even moderate drinkers have been but a little better off. Ardent spirits in any shape, and in all quantities, have been highly detrimental. Some temperate men have resorted to it during the prevalence of the malady, as a preventative, but they did it at their peril. It is believed never to have done good, but always injury." "The long communications of physicians as regards preventatives, may be summed up in these words—temperance, cleanliness, fortitude, and trust in God."

Some portions of the new Tariff law have been brought into operation with unexpected suddenness. It has been sent to the collectors, accompanied with a circular from the Comptroller, which says that "the 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th sections, are considered as having gone into operation on the date of its passage." The 7th section prescribes the mode of ascertaining the value of goods, the 8th gives the appraisers power to call witnesses; the 13th directs that in appraising goods invoiced at a common price, the best prices shall be taken as the standard for the whole; the 14th provides that any excess of goods in a package, beyond the quantity enumerated in the invoice, shall be forfeited; the 17th fixes the duty on syrup by the pound, and at the same rate with sugar and the duty on crushed as on refined sugar; the 18th is the last section of the bill and provides for the adjusting of duties according to the new Tariff, on all goods which remain in possession of the Customs on the 31 of March, 1833. All these sections begin without the words "from and after the 31 day of March 1833," which are common to the other paragraphs.

Journal of Commerce.

A public Dinner was lately given to Judge Clayton of Georgia, by from 12 to 1500 citizens, at Laurens C. H. (S. C.) The Judge being toasted, made a speech about the Tariff, at the close of which he said:

"You will naturally inquire, what is to be done? Sub? Certainly not! No freeman will submit to it! I advise, then, the most peaceful remedy, and strange as to some it may seem, I advise Nullification!" He then went on to show the efficacy and peaceableness of this remedy—in the instances of Georgia Nullification, viz. the cases of Chisolm, Tassols, and the Missionaries. But we are debarred of space to run over his grounds. He concluded with the following toast:

The late Tariff act.—It is now a plain case—Liberty or Submission! He that dabbles is a dastard—he that doubts is damned!

WOMAN.—Dr. M. A. D. of New York, concludes a letter to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce, in which he gives a detailed account of the death by cholera of ten persons, all members of one family, with the following tribute to the love, charity, and devotedness of woman:—"When the inmates fled from danger, there were some who remained; and it was female courage and benevolence that kept them in this place of pestilence, instead of seeking ease and safety in the dwellings of health and cheerfulness. At the early and late hour might be seen the messenger of kindness, passing from room to room, administering aid to the sick, and comfort and consolation to the dying."

Men may scoff, and be as licentious and sarcastic as they please, when woman is the theme, but we defy any one of them to do as much good in a fortnight as a woman will do in a day, when the demands on her benevolence require active exertion.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow, A ministering angel thou."

NEW VARIETY IN THE HUMAN SPECIES.

Winkleman had perceived that the ear was invariably placed much higher in the Egyptian states than in the Greek; but he

attributed this singularity to a system in Egyptian art, of elevating the ears of their kings, in the same way as the Grecian artist had exaggerated the perpendicularity of the facial angle in the hands of their gods. M. Dureau de la Malle, on his visit in May, 1831, to the Museum at Turin, so rich in Egyptian monuments, was particularly struck with this peculiarity in all the statues of Phara, Meris, Osymondyas, Shames, and Lesostria. Six mummies, recently arrived from Upper Egypt, were at that time, under examination, and afforded him the means of ascertaining whether this special character of the higher situation of the orifice of the ear really existed in the skull of the natives of the country. He was much astonished to find in these as well as in many other skulls from the same place, of which the facial angle did not differ from that of the European race, that the orifice of the ear, instead of being, as with us, on a line with the lower part of the nose, was placed on a line with the centre of the eye. The head in the region of the temple was much depressed, and the top of the skull elevated, as compared with those of Europe, from one and a half to two inches. It is somewhat strange that this observation has hitherto escaped the notice of so many savans and travellers who have traversed Egypt. As a strong corroboration of so singular a conformation, which may not inaptly be considered the Egyptian type, and a new variety in the Caucasian race, M. Dureau cites as an example, M. Elias Bector, a Copt, a native of Upper Egypt, who has been 20 years in Paris, and is a professor of Arabic. He was well known to M. Dureau, who had constantly remarked the great elevation of his ears, which, indeed, had the appearance of two little horns. The Hebrew race resembled the Egyptians in many respects. M. Dureau examined and found that the ears of M. Carmell, the Jew, professor of Hebrew, altho' not placed as high as in the mummies or Copts of Upper Egypt, were still very remarkable as compared with those of the natives of Europe. Reese Encyclo.

THE CHOLERA.

The New York Special Medical Council have invited the citizens to return who are living in districts of country where malignant Cholera or fevers prevail, and especially those who, in addition to this, are deprived of those comforts to which they are accustomed, and who are not within the reach of competent medical assistance. They remark, however, that persons from a healthy atmosphere, entering a district where Cholera prevails may be presumed to be more liable to it than those who are acclimated, especially if the change be connected with any of the common exciting causes of the disease, such as fatigue, anxiety, irregularity of meals, &c. Greater caution should therefore be observed by persons under such circumstances.—The steamboat Swan, of the Philadelphia line, took on Monday 300 passengers. The Albany boats also brought an unusual number.

The Baltimore Board in their report on Monday state that 127 deaths had occurred during the week. By Cholera 54, 23 of whom were colored person and all either intemperate or imprudent in their diet—30 children died of cholera infantum.—Hereafter the Board will make daily reports of deaths that occur from Cholera, as arrangements have been made to receive information daily from all the Physicians of the city.

At Brooklyn on the 20th, 6 interments from Cholera. At Poughkeepsie on the 17th, including the poor-house, 6 cases and 2 deaths. At Albany new cases 19th, 12, deaths 10—cases 20th, 11, deaths 5. In Utica in six days there had been 95 cases and 27 deaths. At Rochester 4 deaths on the 10th and 4 on 17th. At Lockport 2 cases. Buffalo on the 16th 3 new cases, and 2 deaths. At Waddington 6, and Ogdensburg 4 deaths. At Newark, N. J. new cases reported on Monday morning 13, deaths 6. Two cases have occurred on board a vessel at Portland, Maine, last from New York; one of them died.

In Canada, at Prescott the total cases had been 184, deaths 78. At Three Rivers the 9th, 26 cases and 8 deaths. The health of Montreal, we are gratified to learn, was improving on Wednesday last. We have received the reports of the Montreal Board of Health up to the 14th inst. From 8 to 10 cases of the epidemic occurred daily. Among the deaths of Cholera there, is that of the celebrated dwarf lady, who had been exhibited in that place for some weeks.

By the official report made to the Central Board at London on the 17th July, the total cases from the commencement was 18,555; deaths 6950. We select the following from the report made from the 14th to the 16th. Plymouth 22 cases, 8 deaths; Gloucester 14 cases, 2 deaths; Sheffield 9 cases, 1 death. Edinburgh 10 cases, 4 deaths; Glasgow 12 cases, 9 deaths; Greenock 10 cases, 4 deaths.

Up to Saturday last no new cases of Cholera had occurred at Boston. At Brooklyn on Sunday 10 cases, deaths 7. At Sing Sing Prison the disease was abating. At Utica the utmost consternation

prevails; families are removing, stores closed, &c. At Rochester Buffalo, Sackett's Harbour, Rouse's Point, and Whitehall, a few additional cases are reported by this morning's mail. The disease appears to have reached the vicinity of New Orleans. The Mobile Register of August 6th says:—"A gentleman direct from Pascagoula, informs us that the ship Natchez, from New York, had arrived at the Belize, where she was detained in consequence of the number of deaths which have occurred on board. We understood him to say, that eighteen persons had died with the cholera on the passage."

The St. Louis Free Press of the 12th July, states that the cholera is raging in the city of St. Louis, and that a great many fatal cases had occurred.

Four seamen from the U. S. ship Fairfield, passengers by the packet schr. Portsmouth, which arrived at New York on Wednesday from Norfolk, died on the passage. Capt. Henry Heliker, the master of the Portsmouth, a worthy and respectable man, died on Saturday of cholera. At Whitehaven, Maryland, the Captain of a vessel from Baltimore, named Jones, died of cholera on the 10th. Four more cases and one death, (a person of color), in addition, had occurred at the same place.

At Norfolk the disease continues with violence. Seventeen new cases and nine deaths had occurred at Portsmouth during the forty-eight hours ending on Thursday morning last.

Several new cases of the disease had occurred at Suffolk, principally in the prison at that place or its neighborhood.

Saturday Bulletin.

Pleasantness of Teaching.—Schoolmaster:—Noah had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth; who was the father of Shem, Ham, and Japheth? (Boys silent.) You cannot tell. Well, now let's try again.—You know Mr. Sparkes, who lives over the way—now, Mr. Sparkes has three sons, Tom, Jack and Harry—who was the father of Tom, Jack, and Harry?—Boys. Mr. Sparkes.—Schoolmaster:—That's right! very good boys, indeed! Now, then—Noah had three sons Shem, Ham, Japheth; who was the father of Shem, Ham, and Japheth?—Boys, Mr. Sparkes.

OLD MAIDS.

I love an old maid; I do not speak of an individual, but of the species; I use the singular number, as speaking of singularity in humanity. An old maid is not merely an antiquarian, she is an antiquity; not merely a record of the past, but the very past itself; she has escaped a great change, and sympathises not in the ordinary mutations of mortality. She inhabits a little eternity of her own. She is Miss from the beginning of the chapter to the end. I do not like to hear her called Mistress, as it is sometimes the practice, for that looks and sounds like the resignation of despair, a voluntary extinction of hope. I do not know whether marriages are made in heaven; some people say they are, but I am almost sure that old maids are. There is a something about them which is not of the earth, earthly. They are spectators of the world, not adventurers nor ramblers; perhaps guardians—we say nothing of tatters. They are evidently predestinated to be what they are. They owe now not the singularity of their condition to any lack of beauty, wisdom, wit, or good temper; there is no accounting for it but on the principle of fatality. I have known many old maids, and of them all, not one that has not possessed as many good and amiable qualities as ninety and nine out of a hundred of my married acquaintance.—Why then are they single? Heaven only knows. It is their fate!

Englishman's Magazine.

Religion in France.—In the capital of France, science, literature and the arts, are cultivated in the highest perfection, and all spirituality is unfashionable. The reign of materialism is so established, that even those who believe in their own immortality, are restrained from the suggestion of the fact on the most solemn occasions. A correspondent of the New York Observer mentions of six funeral orations, or eulogies, at the grave of Casimir Perier, not one alludes to any state or condition of man beyond the grave. The survivors were eloquent upon the virtues and labors of the deceased;—they dwelt with rapture upon the traits of character, which distinguished him above his fellows; but they neglected all reference to a future state; so deeply has the Sadducean doctrine of neither angel nor spirit, nor resurrection, taken possession of their minds.

Yet it is stated as a curious fact that Perier, himself, who died of the cholera, fell into a state of mental derangement a few days after his being attacked, and the burden of his estranged mind for ten days was, that France, poor France, could never prosper, could never enjoy a stable Government and liberal institutions, without religion!—What an exhibition! An illustrious statesman, made by an aberration of mind instrumental of proclaiming to the nobles of France a holy truth, which in his senses, he had not uttered, and they, in their senses, cannot comprehend. To wit, that without religion morality is a shadow; without religion a free people sink through anarchy into despotism.

ADDRESS

Of Mr. FISHER, to the Anti-Tariff Meeting held in the Court-House on Thursday of August 20th.

Mr. Fisher, after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to give a short history of the Tariff system, from the first revenue act of the government, passed in 1789, to the act of the last Session of Congress, called the act of 1832.

The act of 1789, imposed duties of 7 1/2, and 10 per cent on foreign imports. Subsequent acts were passed between that period, and the declaration of war, but the duties were not increased beyond 12 1/2 to 15 per cent. Alexander Hamilton himself, so often quoted by the Tariff party, in his report to Congress, gave it as his opinion, that where any description of goods, required a greater protection than 15 per cent, this was a proof, that the country was not ripe for manufacturing such articles, and that it would be bad policy to furnish them.

During the war the duties on imports were greatly increased, but as all know for the express purpose of revenue. The war however gave a stimulus to the manufacturing interest, and a good many establishments sprung up in consequence.

When peace came, Congress in 1816, set itself seriously to work to reduce and arrange every thing, to suit a state of peace. The army, the navy, the direct taxes, all were reduced; when the subject of imports was taken up, a serious inquiry presented itself, as to what extent, and in what manner, they ought to be reduced. Some contended that the duties should be reduced, at once, to a proper revenue standard, while others, said that the reduction ought to be gradually made; that the war, had forced up certain manufacturing establishments, and if the duties were now, at once, taken off, the whole would go down. This policy prevailed, and the act of 1816, fixed the duties at 25 per cent, with an express provision, that in three years, they should be reduced to 20 per cent. Among others, who took this view of the subject, were some of the leading men from the South. Who, then would have supposed, that this liberality on the part of our southern statesmen, would now be brought forward as proof, that they were the authors of the Tariff system? But, now commenced a great struggle in Congress. Before the three years had passed away, the Tariff party had become so strong, that they not only prevented the reduction provided for by the act of 1816, but actually carried an act, increasing the duties to 33 1/2 per cent. Were, they now satisfied? No, the more they received, the more they wanted; session after session the battle was fought between the friends of agriculture, and commerce on one side, and the Tariff party, on the other, until 1821, when they again succeeded in passing an act, giving an enormous increase on the duties of 33 1/2 per cent. This act, called the act of 1824, entirely excluded all coarse cotton goods, and imposed duties on many articles ranging from 50 to 250 per cent. The average duties of this act, was generally admitted to be 45 per cent. Were, the manufacturers, now satisfied? No: not yet, nor indeed, had they any notion of being satisfied, until the system should be carried to entire prohibition, and the whole monopoly placed in their hands; accordingly we see them at work again, and in 1828, they succeeded in passing the act, called the "bill of abominations."

The South, now became seriously alarmed for the safety of the Constitution, and for their very liberties, and began to make such movements, as satisfied the monopolists, that they could not, with safety, push the system any further, but as to yielding an inch, they could not think of it. The alarm grew stronger, and in 1831, we hear some professions made, that they were willing to compromise. The South, rejoiced to hear it, and were willing to accept any thing, as an earnest, that the system of taxing one part of the Union, to enrich another, would be abandoned. Accordingly, we waited with great anxiety to see the bill of compromise;—They present it, and pass it, and what is it? worse, infinitely worse, than the act of 1828,—the "bill of abominations." This I will show you in the course of my remarks.

In the mean time, while this struggle between the Tariff party, and the South, was going on in Congress, the revenue necessarily lessened by the Tariff, was applied to the payment of the public debt, and in a few more months the whole of it will be paid off. Indeed, we may now consider it as paid off.

The public debt being thus provided for, or, as we may say, paid off, the question now arises, is it right, and just, in Congress, to continue a burdensome system of taxation on the people, when there is no need of the money for the support of government?

Let us enquire what sum is necessary to support government? We may ascertain this, by looking back at past years.

During Mr. JEFFERSON's administration, the regular, current expenses of the government, public debt excepted, did not exceed five millions of dollars per annum.

During Mr. MADISON's administration, the war took place, and of necessity the expenditures were greatly increased while it lasted.

But, if we take the years, from the close of the war to the present time, say the past 15 years, we will find, that during this period, the regular, ordinary, and current expenses of the government on an average, fall short of TEN MILLIONS of dollars, per annum. Mr. McDuffie, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, a man well acquainted with the finances of the country, proves by accurate calculations, that about millions, annually, are amply sufficient to support government for many years to come,—and, I have no doubt, he is right;—but, for the present, let us throw in two millions, and say, that the annual support of the government, will fairly require TEN MILLIONS of dollars.

Now, let us see, what is the income of the government.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, shows that during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832, the average income of the government will be, something less than twenty seven millions of dollars. The President himself, thinks that the receipts of 1832, will make it still greater; and, in fact, many well informed men, think that the receipts of this year, will bring it up to twenty eight millions;—but we will say,—27 millions.

Thus, we see that the legitimate expenses of the government, need not exceed ten millions annually, while Congress, by its acts, are collecting off of the people, 27 to 28 millions. If the same revenue continues to be received, we shall witness the extraordinary spectacle, of a people being taxed, 17 to 18 millions of dollars, every year, more than what is necessary to support the just expenditures of the government. Now, I ask you, can Congress justify itself, either in the eyes of man, or in the sight of Heaven, year after year, to take from the hard earnings of the people, nearly three times as much money, as is needed for the support of government? Let every man, think on this, and answer for himself.

But, we are told by the friends of the Tariff, that the revenue will not be so great after the new Tariff act of the last session, goes into operation. On this subject, said Mr. Fisher, I have taken great pains to obtain correct information, and I am thoroughly convinced from facts, and authentic statements, that the reduction under the new Tariff, will be but a very small one, if any at all. The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, than whom no man understands the subject better, says that the nominal reduction will be \$4,024,000; but, he then goes on to prove, that this reduction, is only nominal,—that it is more than counterbalanced, by other provisions of the bill, such as the change in the value of the pound sterling, from \$1.41 to \$1.50, which any one may see is equal to an increase of 6 per cent; and, by abolishing the custom House credits on all woolen fabrics, which Judge Baldwin, a competent witness, says, is equal to an increase on the duties, of 15 per cent. Be the reduction whatever it may, it is one that will give no relief to the Southern people; it is taken, not only off of articles which are received in exchange for northern products, but off of articles seldom used by the great mass of the people: such as silks, and satins, wines, cocoa, almonds, raisins, figs, olives, pine apples, rattans, quizzing glasses, pictures on marble, certain kinds of jewelry, &c. While the duties are thus lessened, or, taken off, of these luxuries of life, most used by the rich, they are suffered to remain, on the necessities of life, such for example, as iron, nails, sugar, hardware, coarse cotton, and coarse woolen goods,—these being articles most generally used by the common people of the country.

Taking the whole subject together, it results, says Mr. McDuffie, to this: that the aggregate annual burden of the protecting duties levied on southern productions, is nominally reduced \$44,000, and increased \$2,225,000, leaving the sum of \$2,181,000 as

the actual increase of the burdens of the south." So, that after all the parade, we hear about the modification of the Tariff, it turns out, that it is a change decidedly for the worse to the people of the Southern States, and for the advantage of the Tariff States?

But, continued Mr. Fisher, let us admit for the present, that the new act, will actually reduce the revenue from 4, to 5, millions of dollars, and what then? Why even then, the surplus will be from 12 to 14 millions of dollars, over, and above what is needed to support government? Suppose that it required just one hundred thousand dollars annually, to defray all the expenses of the State government of N. Carolina, and your members of the Legislature, were to go, and raise the taxes, and collect from the people three hundred thousand dollars, what would you say? or, suppose that it would take just one thousand dollars to defray all your county expenses, and the magistrates, were to order the Sheriff to collect off of you, three thousand dollars, what would you say, and what do?—I will venture to assert, that not one of these members would ever be returned to the Legislature again; and the magistrates, who thus acted, would find his own neighbors denouncing his conduct. Now, I ask, if Congress is not, at this time, doing the very same thing? The only difference is, that they are doing it indirectly. If the present taxes, were imposed on the people directly, does any man believe that they would be submitted to for a single day?—but the Tariff party, presume on the ignorance of the people; they think that the people cannot see through the device, and therefore will not complain. You see the Sheriff once a year, going about among you collecting the county, and state taxes: if your tax has been increased but five cents you discover it; you understand this, because the whole process is open, and direct; but, every day, you are paying taxes on taxes to the Federal government, and yet you do not fully understand the process, merely because you do not see the Excise officers going about among you. But, recollect, that very great evils may exist among us, and we not see them. That scourge of the human family, the Cholera, exists in our land, without being seen, except in its devastations. It comes, no man knoweth either where;—it goes, no man knoweth where; and yet with the breath of desolation it sweeps thousands, and it goes. Death itself, is an evil not seen, but in its effects. We do not see the king of terrors stalking over the land, and with his scythe mowing down the sons of Adam; but we know he is abroad,—for, we every day see our friends and acquaintances, falling around us. So, it is with the Tariff, this Legislative Cholera,—the people do not see its operations as plainly as they might, but they feel them. Like the thief in the night, it comes on them in disguise. Whilst they sleep, they are plundered. The disguise, the mystery of this system, is what sustains it, and nothing else.

Mr. Fisher continued; you must not think, because you do not see the Excise officers, that there are none among you,—for I assure you, the country, is full of them. The merchants, are the excise officers,—they are the men who collect these taxes off of you, not willingly to be sure, for they get no salaries for doing it, nor do they make any thing by it,—they are forced to do it, by the system itself. Let me explain this to you by a familiar illustration.

A merchant of New-York goes over to Liverpool, and buys a parcel of goods; among the rest, is a bale of woolen cloth, for which he pays \$1 per yard. When he brings this cloth to New-York, he has to pay a tax of \$1, on every yard, before he dare sell it; this will make \$2, that the cloth stands him in, besides the expense of bringing it. Now, a Merchant of Salisbury, goes on to New-York, and wishes to buy some of this very cloth; he asks the price; the importing merchant, answers, that he will sell for cost and charges, with 10 per cent added, for his profit,—and, our Salisbury merchant agrees to take it.—How does the bill stand?

Cost in Liverpool per yard,	\$1
Charges for importation, viz. freight, insurance, exchange, 20 per cent.,	20
Tariff tax,	1
Merchants profit 10 per cent.,	22
	\$2.42

Thus we see, that the Salisbury merchant, has to pay the New-York man \$2.42, for the cloth, which in Liverpool, cost only \$1 per yard. We see another thing,—that the New-York man, who paid the tax in the first instance, has now got it back again, and has put it on the Salisbury merchant; but will the Salisbury retailer lose it? No; when he brings the goods home, and sits down to mark them, he does not calculate his per centage on the costs in Liverpool, but on what he paid in New-York. The cloth cost him in N. York, \$2.42 per yard; by way of covering expenses, and profit to himself, he puts upon this cost 33 1/2 per cent, and sells the cloth to you, for \$3.23 per yard. Thus you see, that the Salisbury merchant has shifted the tax off of himself, and put it on you, who buy the cloth for consumption; and you further see, that you have to pay \$3.23 for cloth, which in England sells for \$1 per yard.

You thus see the process by which the Tariff operates, let me now call your attention to a few of the taxes, you are daily paying.

IRON.—Have you ever reflected, on the value of iron, and how necessary it is, to man in all the pursuits of life? What can we do without the aid of iron? You cannot clear your ground without it;—when cleared, you cannot break it up to receive the seed without iron;—you cannot prepare your bread, nor eat it without the use of iron in some form or other: if you build, you must have iron;—if you would pull down, you must have it.—In short, whether on land, or, on sea, iron, is the universal agent of man; and if man was deprived of it, he would soon become savage. If then, any article in the catalogue of man's wants should be lightly taxed, iron is that article; but what says the Tariff? It says, silks, wines, and other luxuries, may come in nearly free of duty, but as to iron it must pay 150 per cent! Iron, now costs in England 15.5 sterling, or, about \$23.45 per ton of 2240 lbs. The duty is \$37, per ton. The cost is one cent per lb. and a small fraction over, while the tax is one cent, and three fifths of a cent per lb.; thus the tax being nearly double the cost of the article. The new Tariff, reduces the duty to \$30 per ton; but still \$30 on the present cost of iron in Europe, is a high or tax than \$37 was on the cost of it in the year 1824.

NAILS.—The tax on nails, is 5 cents per lb., which amounts to an exclusion of all foreign nails, and puts it in the power of the nail manufacturers at the North, to sell at their own prices. Nails in England, cost 2 to 3 cents per lb., and could be sold in our sea ports at 4 cents, but for the high duty. No importants can go on, in Town or Country, without nails; they are one of the forms in which iron is so generally used, and surely should pay a light tax, if taxed at all.

SALT.—Who can live without salt? Neither the high, nor the low, the rich nor the poor, can do without it. We use it in our bread,—in our meat,—in our vegetables,—for our stock; in short man cannot live without it. Surely this necessity of life is not taxed, while wines, and silks, teas, olives, perfumery, and such like articles, are let in almost duty free? Yes, but it is;—the present tax on salt is equal to its first cost, and after the 31 of March, it will still be nearly 100 per cent.

BROWN SUGAR.—Brown sugar now costs in the West Indies, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 cents per lb., but the moment it reaches our shores, a tax of 3 cents per lb. is put on it. It is not fit for this tax, brown sugar could be bought in our sea ports at 3 to 4 cents per lb. according to its quality. After the 31 of March this tax is reduced to 2 1/2 cents;—a poor reduction!

Why, is this enormous tax laid on this necessary of life, for such it has become to all classes of the community?—It is not for revenue, for we have seen that the government does not want the money.—Why, then is it done?—The answer is at hand.—It is to protect, or, rather to enrich about 700 sugar planters in Louisiana, who, are already overgrown with wealth. This tax enables them to get 3 cents per lb. more for their sugar than they otherwise could get.

From the Treasury reports to Congress, it appears that the total amount of the tax on Sugar annually paid by the People, is very little less than 4 millions of dollars; and, of this, about two and a quarter millions, go into the pockets of the sugar planters. Wade Hampton himself, being a very large Sugar planter, receives about \$30,000, more for his crop than he would do if there was no Tariff.

COTTON GOODS.—The duties on cotton goods, particularly on those descriptions which are generally used by the common people of the people, are enormously high. The coarse and middling

qualities of cotton goods, are now manufactured in England at very low prices, and may be purchased there at 5 to 10 cents per yard; but no matter how low they cost in Europe, when they reach our shores they are put down as having cost 35 cents per yard, this is what the Tariff calls the minimum price. If a piece of goods cost 5 cts. abroad, it is set down at the Custom House as having cost 35 cents, and the duty is laid not on the 5 cents, but on the 35 cents. The object is to exclude those kinds of goods from our markets, and give the monopoly to the northern manufacturers.—Still however, the northern manufacturers, sell this class of goods so high that many importations are made under the high duties. The following extract of a letter published in the Banner of the Constitution, is from a company of Importing merchants of the highest respectability:—"We regularly import, at this time, and keep up a stock of cotton goods (namely, book and mill muslins) that cost in Scotland from 5 1/2 to 6 1/2 per running yard, 40 inches wide, making the cost from 8 1/2 to 10 cents per square yard, making a duty at the lowest price, of upwards of one hundred per cent, and at the other 90 per cent."—And, yet these goods paying this heavy duty, are regularly sold as cheap as the northern manufacturers sell their goods of the same description; and so it is with every other class of goods.

WOOLLEN GOODS.—What I have said about cotton goods, applies with equal force to woollen goods. The duty, ranges from 75 to 100 per cent, and on some articles much higher.—Mr. Wilkins, a Tariff-Senator in Congress, admits that the duty is 100 per cent on woollens by the new Tariff act, or as it has been called the Compromise.

Thus, fellow citizens, you see some of the taxes you have, daily to pay;—but you see only a few of them. Were, I to go on, and enumerate all of them, the Sun would go down before I could get half ways, through the catalogue. There is one rule however that you may go by:—it is this:—taking such articles as I have named, and other leading articles,—necessaries of life, and you pay on an average a tax of 50 cents in the dollar. If you buy of these kind of goods, ten dollars worth, you pay a tax of \$5. At this rate, what does the whole county of Rowan pay in the course of each year? Some of our merchants, say there are \$200,000 worth of goods, vended in this county every year; if so, the tax that Rowan pays cannot be far short of \$100,000, but say, it is only \$50,000, and what a burden is this? Suppose the people of Rowan could purchase for \$100,000, the same goods, they now pay \$200,000 for, how very different would be their condition!

If Rowan pays, this, what must the whole state of North Carolina, pay? Our able and patriotic Representative in Congress, Mr. Rencher, who is well informed on this subject, tells us in his Circular, that the whole burden of taxation on the Country, is at least 60 millions of dollars per annum; if so, North Carolina pays, at least two, and a half millions of dollars: Now, what people on God's earth, can long stand up under such a system of oppressive taxation? They may hold up, for a few years longer, but it cannot last, the country will fall to decay, the Spirits of the people will be broken,—they will either be driven to desperation, or sink down in to abject slavery.

But, we have been told that the Tariff States, contain a greater population than the Southern States, and that consequently they pay a greater amount of taxes: that they, are satisfied with the Tariff, and therefore, we ought to be so. Nothing, can be more fallacious than this argument. I will show you, after a while, that the Tariff States, in the end, bear but a small part of the burdens of the government, while the Southern States, sustain the whole. It is true, in the first instance they, the people of the Tariff States, pay the duties on such foreign articles as they consume, but they receive back, by means of the Tariff, not only all they pay, but double as much more. If this was not the case, why do they impose these taxes? They have the power, and they do it, contrary to our will. If they derived no advantage from the system, we know that the New England men are the last people in the world who would lay taxes on themselves, merely for the pleasure of paying them. No they do not pay them;—we pay them, they receive them, as I will soon show you. Fellow Citizens, you have not yet seen half of the evils of this system; the worst is yet to come; you have yet to see the club foot.

You have seen that the money, is not wanted, for use of government; now let us enquire.

1st. Under what pretence is it, that these taxes are imposed on the people? 2d. What becomes of the money, when thus unnecessarily collected out of the People?

First, then, under what pretence, are these taxes imposed?

The answer is ready;—they do not pretend to conceal their motive;—it is, for the avowed, and express purpose of supporting the large manufacturing establishments at the North. Now, who are these manufacturers? Are, they the mechanics of the North? No; the mechanics are no favorites of this system; they receive but a small protection, compared to the monopolists; indeed the "factory system" is breaking up all the mechanics, and bringing their subject to a few individuals in each place, who set up large establishments, and engross all the work. The mechanics suffer severely, and hence their petitions to Congress praying for a reduction of the duties. Are, they the poor-men of the North? No; who are they? Gen. JACKSON, in his last veto message, tells us who they are: He says—"Many of our rich men have been content with equal protection, and equal benefits, but have sought us to make them richer by acts of Congress,"—by the Tariff acts! It is then, the rich men of the north, for whose benefit these taxes are laid; men, who possess great capital, who have built large brick-houses, and fill them with machinery for manufacturing cotton, and woollen goods, and other articles. Some of these men, are worth from \$100,000, to a million of dollars. I myself, but a few months ago, saw one of these rich manufacturers, standing on the floor of Congress, and insisting on more protection! This man, it is said owns \$150,000 worth of stock in a manufacturing establishment! These men, have been making according to the best accounts from 30 to 50 per cent, profits, while not one Farmer in a hundred in the South, makes 3 per cent on his capital.

But, said Mr. Fisher, let us now see, in what manner it is, that the Tariff enables these men to enrich themselves out of the pockets of the people. I will, make Tariff-men themselves, explain this to you.

Mr. Wilkins, a Tariff Senator in Congress, in advocating the new Tariff act, made use of this language:—"the bill, he thought, offered a reasonable, protection to the woollen manufacturer. He put this case: an English manufacturer, sends one hundred yards of cloth worth \$100, to New York, at a considerable expense for freight, insurance &c. The American manufacturer, meets it there with one hundred yards of his cloth, worth also \$100. Now, before they go into market, the Government, (the Tariff) interposes, and, takes, by way of protecting the American Manufacturer, 50 yards of the cloth belonging to the English manufacturer. Was this, a sufficient amount of protection? He would not pretend to say that it was, but it was all that could be got now. Now, I ask you, when the 50 yards of the foreign cloth is thus taken away, who loses it?—Not, the Englishman,—nor the merchant, but the people who buy it.

This is not all; you not only pay the tax on the foreign article but you pay a like tax on the domestic article. Without the tax, the English cloth, could have been sold for \$1 per yard, but the tax is \$1, which, as I have already shown, is always added to the cost, and therefore the cloth must be sold at \$2. This necessary increase in the price of the foreign article, from \$1 to 2 per yard, enables the Northern manufacturer to raise his price, from \$1 to 2 per yard; for the same kind of goods, will always bring like prices, in the same markets; they being alike, it one sells the other will.

I will bring before you the evidence of another Tariff man. I have already explained to you the enormity of the tax on sugar, now hear what Mr. Johnston, one of the Senators from Louisiana, says in favor of this tax. His words are, "the present price of sugar duty was removed, foreign sugar would be sold three cents less, and ours would fall in the same proportion! Mr. Johnston is good authority, for he is a Sugar planter himself. He tells us, if the duty of three cents per lb. is taken off, that sugar will fall three cents in price. Is it not equally clear, that the keeping of it on, enables them to get three cents, more for their sugar, than they could if it was off?

This must be clear to the plainest comprehension, and yet, there are men among us, who contend that the Tariff makes goods cheaper,—that taxes imposed on articles, make them cheaper, when the very object of laying the duty, is to make the foreign articles higher thereby enabling the Northern Manufacturer to get more for his fabrics! That goods, are cheaper than they were some years ago, is certainly true, but it is not owing to the Tariff, but in spite of the Tariff. The productions of art, all over the civilized world, have fallen in prices, since the termination of the wars in Europe; they are now higher in the United States than elsewhere else; and, if the Tariff duties, were reduced to the wants of the government, the people would be astonished at the fall of prices in such articles as merchandise generally vend.

Fellow Citizens, it must now be clear to you, that you pay double taxes; one to the government, and another to the northern manufacturers:—a tax on the foreign articles, and a like tax on the northern articles. Where you pay \$1 tax to the government, you pay at least two, to the northern monopolists, for where you consume one yard of foreign goods, you consume two of the northern.

The people of the South, at this time are more heavily taxed than those of England; for the taxes paid in England, are spent among the people, while those paid by you, are expended elsewhere. You are literally taxed from the crowns of your heads to the soles of your feet; even the light of Heaven, enters your houses through taxed window glass; by the new Tariff common window glass 8 by 10 are taxed 3 cents per square foot. A British writer, some years ago, tauntingly told the people of England, that they were taxed, from their cradles to their graves. Is it not the same with you? Yes; you are too, are taxed from the cradle to the grave. The infant, when it first issues into life, is wrapped in taxed linens, when, transferred to its cradle, whether humble, or splendid, it is laid on taxed materials: As it advances in life, what can it do, or, where turn, to escape taxes,—they gather upon it, with the progress of years. If in life we are borne down with the afflictions of this world, and wish to seek consolation at the source where it can only be found, the pious books that we would read,—the holy Bible itself, is taxed:—When the scene of life is about to close, and we fall back in the arms of death, the last sigh that escapes us, is from a taxed pillow: our winding sheet, is taxed, and the nails that hold our coffins together, are taxed nails; when motion earth opens her bosom to receive us, the last clod that is heaved on our grave, falls from a tax'd spade; we, like the people of England, are taxed, from the cradle to the grave:—Was it for this, that our Fore-fathers poured out their blood as free as water.

Mr. Fisher, continued his remarks; he said, while on this branch of the subject, he would state a plain case to show the unequal operation of the Tariff, or rather to show, that the manufacturers paid no part of the Tariff.

Here, are DAVIDSON, and ROWAN Counties lying adjoining each other, divided only by the River; each of these Counties, we will say, annually receives and consumes \$100,000 worth of foreign goods, and they pay the duties on them, amounting to \$50,000, to each. Thus far, they are equal, each consuming the same amount of goods, and each paying the same amount of taxes. But, mark what follows:—DAVIDSON, is a manufacturing county, while ROWAN is an agricultural county. DAVIDSON, over, and above, what she needs for her own use, manufactures, and sells to ROWAN \$100,000 worth of the same description of goods of those imported into the county and consumed, as before premised; these goods being of the same description, will by force of the Tariff sell at the same prices: The question now is,—what does DAVIDSON pay? Is, it not evident, that in this case, she pays nothing,—while ROWAN, pays the whole \$100,000? True, DAVIDSON, in the first instance paid \$50,000 on the foreign goods, she consumed; but in the next, by means of the Tariff, she received it back in the enhanced prices of the goods, she sold to ROWAN; So, that ROWAN, pays the whole; first \$50,000 to the government; and then \$50,000 to DAVIDSON: Now, add to this the fact, that the whole \$100,000 raised in the first instance out of the two counties, are regularly expended in DAVIDSON County, in making roads, clearing out rivers, and creeks, and in many other ways, and then you will have a miniature illustration, of the operation of the Tariff system, on the two divisions of the union; ROWAN representing the South, and DAVIDSON, the North.

It is certainly true, that the people of the manufacturing States, in the first instance, pay the taxes on all foreign articles they consumed, except where they are smuggled in, but it is equally true, that they manufacture thousands of articles, which by means of the Tariff, they sell to the South at enormous profits to themselves, thus getting back all they pay, and double, and thrice as much more.

The next enquiry is,—what becomes of that portion of our taxes, which is collected by government? We have seen that we pay two sets of taxes,—One to the manufacturers, and the other, to government. Those paid to the manufacturers, of course go into their private pockets,—but what becomes, of the duties paid to government?

The answer here is likewise a plain one;—the money is almost wholly expended at the North! yes, it is a fact which cannot be denied, that nine-tenths of all the expenditures of this government, are made in the Northern, and Manufacturing States. These states have the majority in Congress, and they get up such objects of expensiture, and pass such acts, as produce this result. Mr. Fisher, here enumerated, various ways in which the money was carried to the North, among others, were: fortifications, ship yards, the building of ships; clearing out harbours, erecting Breakwaters, opening the mouths of Rivers, and even Creeks, roads, canals, salaries, pensions, and many other things.

Who, would not be willing to pay taxes, when by doing so, they receive all that they pay back again, and three times more besides? Would, not North Carolina make a good bargain with the gen'l. government, every year to pay a tax of two millions, on condition of receiving back five millions? Here, then are the great causes of the prosperity of the north, and of the distress of the South; One pays, the taxes, the other receives them.

U. S. RANGERS.—Under a recent act of Congress six Companies of Mounted Rangers of 100 men each, are to be raised, for the defence of the N. W. frontier. They are to be paid \$30 per month, and find their own horses and uniforms. Each Company is to have four commissioned, and ten non commissioned officers. The officers are to rank, continue and be paid as other officers of the Army of the U. S. The men are to be raised for one year. Capt. Bean, one of Gen. Jackson's former officers, and now of the Arkansas Territory, has been appointed to command one Company, provided he can raise it in a month.

A New City.—We understand that the Hon. Daniel Webster, Stephen White, and Gen. Wm. H. Sumner, have purchased the Island in our harbour called Williams Island, for \$70,000, for the purpose of erecting dwelling houses thereon, and building up a little City for summer residences. The streets have been already laid out, and the buildings will be commenced forthwith.—Bon.

SEPT. 10, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
PHILIP P. BARBOUR
OF VIRGINIA.

Several communications, that have
received too late for this week's paper,
will appear in our next.

PRESIDENT JACKSON.
Is now on a visit to his residence in Tennessee. We learn from the Nashville papers, that he arrived there in excellent health, and that he does not intend to make a long stay. More than probable, he is on his return to Washington at this time.

VACANCY in the Office of GOVERNOR in NORTH CAROLINA.

From a letter of Governor Stokes to Judge Daniel, it would seem that there will probably be a vacancy in the office of Governor before the Legislature meets. The Governor says in his letter—"my duties elsewhere may probably compel me to abandon the State government previous to the meeting of the Legislature."

It is the Governor does abandon the State government, some entertain the opinion that the office falls on the Speaker of the last Senate, while others think that such is not the meaning of the constitution. The constitution says, the Speaker of the Senate "for the time being." Now it is very evident that there is no speaker of the Senate at this time. The members of the last Legislature were elected for one year, and that year expired on, or about the 10th of August. If a meeting of the Legislature were now to be called, certainly the members now in the old ones would attend. If, however, the meeting had been called before the elections took place, then the members of the last session would have assembled. So, that, in fact there is no speaker of the Senate, nor of the House of Commons at this time, and if Governor Stokes abandons the government there must be a vacancy in the office.

This however, can be a matter of no consequence any way, as the Governor has very little to do between this, and the meeting of the Legislature. The Judges of the courts in passing sentences in capital cases, where it is proper, can postpone the time of execution, so as to give a chance for Executive clemency.

As it is certain that Gov. Stokes will vacate the office, we have already heard some conjectures as to who will be candidates for the succession. The only name we have heard mentioned is that of Richard D. Spaight, of Newbern. Mr. Spaight has been a member of the Legislature for many years, and once represented the Newbern District in Congress. We have no personal acquaintance with him, but from character we know him to be a sound Republican, a Jackson man, and warmly opposed to the Tariff, and with all, a man of talents. We take it for granted that there will be another, or perhaps other candidates for the office, but from what quarter we have no grounds even for conjecture. We hope however, the Jackson Republicans will not divide among themselves. There are so many wolves in sheep's clothing these times, that the true Jackson Republicans from every part of the State, should understand each other and act together.

Schemes of the Tariff.—A political writer of Philadelphia, proposes for the purpose of opening the eyes of the people of the South to the blessings of the Tariff, that subscriptions be got up, and money raised to defray the expense of printing and circulating pamphlets through the South. It will be recollected, that this was the plan fallen on during the Missouri contest. "Missouri pamphlets," were scattered all through the land by Yankee Pedlars, and it will also be recollected, that the late insurrectionary movements among the negroes were brought by the famous "Walker pamphlet," printed in Boston. Let the people keep a look out.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indian War, is at last brought to an end. On the 2nd of August, Genl. Atkinson succeeded in coming up with "Black Hawk," and his army on the left bank of the Mississippi, where he attacked, defeated and dispersed them with a loss on their part of 150 men killed, 39 women and children taken prisoners. Many of the Indians took to the river, and were slain in the water. The loss on the part of our troops was not great, considering the resistance made by the Savages, 5 or 6 killed, and 14 or 15 wounded.

Gen. ATKINSON, it appears, has conducted this war, with great energy and skill. He is a native of this State, and has relations, we understand, in Guilford, or Rockingham, where he was raised.

THE CHOLERA.—This terrible scourge seems to be gradually decreasing in New-York and Philadelphia. The total number of cases in New-York, up to the 27th August, was 5767,—and deaths 2215. In Philadelphia, total number of cases up to the 26th of August, was 2169,—and deaths 732.

We see, that a pamphlet on the Cholera, from the pen of Doctor A. Smith, of this place, is now in press in New-York. Doctor Smith for the past year has been pursuing his studies in the medical institutions of Paris, and we are gratified to learn from an impartial source, stood at the head of all the American students in Paris. The Board of health in New-York, some time since took very flattering notice of information communicated by Doctor Smith.

We have no doubt his pamphlet will be a valuable one, inasmuch as he has had very much experience of studying the disease in Paris, and also in London, where he spent part of his time. We understand the Doctor is expected home in a few weeks at farthest.

THE CHARLESTON LETTER.

Some friends of ours, though we know not who, in writing to his correspondent in Charleston, gives an account of the borough election, in this place, and under the ebullient of the occasion, represents in strong terms the conduct of those, who were opposed to our success. An extract of this letter was published in the Evening Post, and, has reached this place. The arrival of the Cholera could not have produced greater excitement than this letter has done among the aristocratic party in Salisbury. The bufoon Editor of the "Carolina Watchman" seems very much nettled at it. We suppose he has forgotten, that he walked up to the polls, and offered a vote against us, when he must have known that he had no right to vote; perhaps, he thought he could smuggle in a vote, as he is endeavoring to smuggle himself on the public as a Republican.

As to the letter, we here say, that there are but few assertions, in that letter, which cannot be made good in a court of justice, and if any of the party will adopt some plan to get the question there, we here pledge ourselves to see them out. We have been threatened that our seat in the legislature will be contested; if so, this will give us an opportunity of examining witnesses on oath, and then, we will see how far the Charleston letter is overcolored.

It is always unpleasant to have a personal controversy with any one, and certainly more so with one, who has neither the manners, nor the spirit of a gentleman. Such a person we know Hamilton C. Jones to be. Nothing he can say will injure any one, where he is known, but as his paper may have some circulation, where he is not known, and in that case we might suffer in the opinion of honorable men, we shall be under the necessity, we fear, before long, of presenting some of the incidents of his life before the public, which will let people see who he is, and how much respect is due to his assertions. This will have some of the ridiculous about it we know but we shall take care to keep clear of anything libellous;—we believe, since the repeal of the "alien and sedition laws," the truth may be given in evidence, and as long as this is the case, we shall be safe. What must every one, who heard the trials in Judge Martin's prosecutions against us, think of the perverted and false statements given of them in the "Carolina Watchman"? Truly the writer has no regard even for the appearance of truth;—he seems to hate truth, as bad as he does an empty bottle. He is about as worthy a member of the Republican party as he is of the Temperance society,—and how worthy that is,—those who saw him on the last sabbath, can judge.

ANTI-TARIFF MEETING, in Georgia.

Several of our subscribers, have enquired of us, why we do not regularly publish the proceedings of the great meetings now going on in Georgia. Our reply, is that for some weeks past, we have had much other matter pressing on our files, which we are anxious to get thro' with. The proceedings of the Georgia meetings are very long, and we can at most only give extracts, which we will soon commence doing. We take the present occasion, to present to our readers, the following letter, by a Presbyterian Preacher of the highest standing, addressed to the "Collegiate meeting." The writer is the Rev. H. Rind, of Augusta:

GENTLEMEN: Your polite invitation to attend a meeting of the citizens of Oglethorpe, has been received. I rejoice in the object which that meeting contemplates—a relief from the unjust and oppressive operation of the Tariff. The present is a crisis in our republic. If the whole South will act with firmness and decision, under the blessings of a kind overruling Providence, our Liberty may be preserved, and handed down untarnished to generations yet unborn; but if weakness and hesitation shall mark the present juncture, we may bid adieu to all that for which our fathers fought and bled. There is much deception in the idea that a majority in Congress have a right to pass any law which they may think proper, and make obligatory upon an oppressed minority. If this were true, we should need no written Constitution. What is the use of a Constitution? Is it not to guide and direct the movements of those agents who are employed and paid to manage our public affairs? Is not the Constitution a bill of instructions, circumscribing certain limits, beyond which the agent has no right to go? If these should be transgressed, who is to be the judge, the agent or the employer? Common sense answers, promptly, the employer. There is no difficulty in understanding the doctrine, but the mode of obtaining relief is the grand desideratum. Whatever mode is adopted, should be unobscured by unanimity and effort will fasten upon us those chains already forged. If we stand up manfully for our rights, much unpleasant feeling, and perhaps effusion of blood, will be prevented. Permit me to offer you the following sentiment:

Union, without Liberty, is like the human body when animal life is extinct; the sooner it is decently interred, the better. Gentlemen, may your patriotic and laudable efforts be crowned with abundant success. Respectfully, yours, &c. H. RIND.

STILLS AND TIN WARE.

THE subscriber continues the manufacture of STILLS & TIN WARE, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a large stock of stills and tin ware on hand, and being determined to sell at reduced prices, merchants and others would do well to call on him and get their supply.

Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Bones and Wool taken in exchange. WANTED, two first rate journeymen Tin plate workmen, of steady habits, that are accustomed to work on machinery, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given. DANIEL H. CRENSHAW. Sept. 7th 1832.

ALEXANDER & COWAN

ARE now receiving, and opening at their old stand, a large supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting of almost every article kept in stores, selected with great care, by one of the firm, in

N. YORK & PHILADELPHIA.

All of which, they will sell at the very lowest prices, for which goods of the same quality, can be had in this section of the country, for cash or to punctual dealers on their usual credit.

They feel grateful to their friends, and the public for their liberal share of patronage so long continued, and hope that by strict attention and plain dealing, still to merit a due proportion of the same.

All are invited, to call and examine their goods, hear prices, and select if they suit them.

Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. will be taken in exchange, also, any quantity of flax-seed. Stateville, Sept. 6th 1832. 343

State of North Carolina,

JERRELL COUNTY. In Equity, Spring Term 1832. ALLEN GILL and OTHERS vs. AMOS WEAVER & WIFE & OTHERS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants William, Thomas and Henry Gill, Hugh B. King and wife, and William Young Executor of William Gill, do not reside within the limits of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian published in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Ireddell on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint filed by Allen Gill and others; otherwise said bill will be heard Ex Parte, and Judgment entered up accordingly. Witness John Mashat Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1832. 545 JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina,

JERRELL COUNTY. IN EQUITY. Spring Term, 1832. Joseph McKnight, Petitioner for sale of Land, vs. Others.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Superior Court of Equity, held for Ireddell County, at Spring Term, 1832. I will sell, on the premises, that tract or parcel of land on which the Rev. James McKnight lived, adjoining the Lands of Jos. McKnight, Robert Sloan, and others, containing by estimation 266 acres, more or less. Said sale will take place on the 6th day of October next, on the premises aforesaid, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber. Terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E. Aug. 17th, 1832. 342

5 Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber on the 6th Instant a bound boy by the name of William Simpson, about 19 years old, remarkable for his size, I suppose he took with him his indentures, all persons are forbidden to harbour or trust him on my account as I will not pay any debt of his contract. Five cents will be given to any one who will render the said lad, but no expenses paid or thanks given. T. W. D. JNO. A. FORSYTH. Ireddell Co. N. C. Aug. 27th 1832.

NOTICE.

IREDDILL COUNTY, August-Term 1832.

THE Subscriber, having obtained Letters of administration, on the Estate of Washington Myers dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the same, to make payment, and all having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated, and in the time prescribed by law. 405f ANN C. BYERS, Administratrix.

BOOKS.

THOSE Gentlemen, who have books belonging to my Office are respectfully requested to return them, particularly Walker's large Dictionary and the 2. vol. of Murphy's reports, in which book is written the name of A. R. Ruffin Esq. 385f JOHN GILES. August 26th, 1832.

SALISBURY

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at 27 per month. The price of tuition per session (five months), is \$10 50, Drawing and Painting, \$10 Music \$20, paid in advance. BENJ. COTTRELL. August 11th, 1832. 444

DOCT. MILO A. GILES

ESTATE.

AT August Sessions 1832 of Rowan County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, administration on the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Doct. Milo A. Giles was granted to the Subscriber. Those who have claims against the Estate, will present them, and those indebted to the Estate are requested to make payment, such as are indebted by account, and who may find it not convenient to make immediate payment, are desired to close the account by note. The Books and Medicine, the subscriber would prefer to sell at private sale; the Books are valuable and the Medicine was forwarded by a gentleman of Philadelphia, of high character. Any gentleman who may wish to purchase, will find the terms to suit his convenience. In my absence Mr. J. H. Hardie will attend to the business. 544 JNO. GILES. September. 1st, 1832.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Salisbury, Sept. 6th 1832.

THE Officers of the 1st Rowan Regiment are hereby commanded to appear at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Friday the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock with side arms for drill;—and also, on Monday the 24th, at 9 o'clock, A. M. with their respective companies for review. By order of the Colonel. BURTON CRAIG, Adjt.

NOTICE.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Frederick Ford, dec'd. by note or account that is now due, are requested to come forward & make payment. 2w JOHN FORD, Adm'r. September 8th, 1832.

CONDENSED ENGLISH CHANCERY

REPORTS.

G RIGG & ELLIOTT will publish early in December next, the 4th Vol. of their series of condensed English Chancery Reports, which will include Vol. 1st of Reports of cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery during the time of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst and Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, by James Russell & J. W. Mylne, Esqrs. Barristers at Law; and the 3rd Vol. of Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, by N. Simmons, Esq. The distinguished Chancellor Kent speaking of this work, observes,— "This was a work that was much wanted; it was indeed indispensable to the circulation in this country of English Equity Law (the best code in the world of E. H. Principles justly & truly applied to the administration of justice) for who could buy or be willing to wade through all the voluminous pages of English Chancery decisions, when one half of the number is cumbersome & useless with us. Aug. 24. 241.

DR. ASHBEL SMITH.

IN a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner. He will occupy his room on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 291f

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1832.

THE undersigned having re-established himself in his former line of business, with convenient and spacious Stores for the reception of Merchandise and Produce, offers his services to the Public, as Factor and Forwarding Agent. His extensive correspondence in all the European and American Markets, and long experimental acquaintance with the Trade of Fayetteville, particularly with the Cotton Trade, afford advantages which he flatters himself will, when united to strict attention, secure to him a reasonable portion of business; especially the commands of his old friends and customers. 341FD DUNCAN THOMPSON.

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has commenced butchering in this place and that he will continue to butcher during the season. He will have beef in market on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, mornings in each week at from two and a half to 3 1-2 cents per pound. He would remind those who have beavers to sell that he will give the highest cash price for them at his residence 3 miles north of Salisbury, to the road leading from Salisbury, to Mocksville Jonesville and Wilkesboro. Pasturage will be furnished gratis to drovers, who may call at his house. 335f PETER J. SWINK.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 31st August last, a negro man TOM, aged 23 or 25 years, of black complexion, had on a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built. From what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again. SENNACA TURNER. Cabarrus County, N. C. (G) The Miners' & Farmers' Journal, are requested to publish the above until forbid, and forward their account to D. Stork, P. M. Concord and it shall be liquidated on sight. 405f S. TURNER.

Land for Sale!

THE Subscribers are desirous of selling the tract of Land, formerly owned by Almond Hall, dec'd. 10 miles West of Salisbury, containing 600 acres. There is a good Mill-seat on the land. Those wishing to purchase the land, can call and see it by applying to James C. McConaughy, in the neighborhood. A reasonable credit will be given. J. C. McCONAUGHY, WILLIAM McCOY. Salisbury June 1st. 842f

SPORTS of the TURF.

THE Races over the SALISBURY TURF, will commence on Tuesday, the 23d day of October next, and continue three days. First day, three mile Heats, purse \$325. Second day, two mile heats, purse \$175. Third day, Handy Cap Purse, three beat in five, for the engrance money of the preceding days, free for any horse. To be governed by the rules of the New-Market Course. 947 JOHN H. HARDIE, Sec. N. B. The money to be hung up at the stand.

BUTCHERING!!

John I. Shaver

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers. Any person having beavers for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAVER. June 16th 1832. 285f

NEW BINDERY.

WITH a view to the more efficient prosecution of their business, the Subscribers have established a

BOOK-BINDERY.

Having procured the best Materials from the North, and employed a Workman who comes well recommended, they are prepared to execute on moderate terms, all orders in this line. Account Books, Records, &c. ruled and made to order; and every kind of Binding promptly executed in the best and neatest manner, on reasonable terms. 351f J. GALES & SON. Raleigh, Aug. 2, 1832.

CHARLESTON and CHERAW.

THE STEAM BOAT MACON

CAPT. J. C. GRAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season. Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expense of Boat. J. B. CLOUGH. Charleston Sept. 26, 1831. N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. 931f J. B. C.

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIG will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 608

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Great Quarters, 2nd Regt. of THE N. C. MILITIA, Salisbury, 1832.

THE following Regiments of the 7th Brigade of the N. C. Militia, will parade for review and inspection at the following times and places. The 63 or first Rowan Regiment, will parade in the Town of Salisbury on Monday the 24th September, the 88th Regiment at George Killers, on Tuesday the 25th and the 87th at Hedrick's on Wednesday the 26th.

The "ROWAN TROOPERS" are Commanded to parade in Salisbury, on the 24th September, with the 63rd Regt. 441f

By order of the Brigadier-General, W. H. KERR. R. M. CLAYLAND, Aid-de-Camp.

MANSION HOTEL.

AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all who may call. Her table will be supplied with the best of the country produce, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction. W. H. ALTHAM. The Office of the Northern & Southern Tri-Weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Charlotte and Lincoln Lines, is at the MANSION HOTEL. Salisbury, August 7, 1832. 641f

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers most respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the public generally, that they have purchased the stock of

GOODS

belonging to the late firm of

RYLES & MREMAN,

all of which they are determined to sell at the

PHILADELPHIA & NEW YORK

Prices. By strict attention to business, with a wish to be accommodating, we shall feel grateful for the patronage of our friends, and the people at large—at the old stand. 331f JOSIAH HUIE, JOHN A. CADE. Salisbury, July 6th 1832.

REMOVAL.

J. A. SHAVER would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their

CARRIAGE-MAKING

ESTABLISHMENT.

to their new Shop two doors below the former residence of Dr. Ferrand, on 37th Street, where they are always ready to attend to the calls of their friends, in their line of business, such as the making and repairing of Carriages, Giggs, Sulkeys &c. The blacksmith business is still continued in all its various branches by JOHN I. SHAVER, at his old stand. 301f

NEW FANCY

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

ARE now receiving and opening a liberal

assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of

Superfine Blue and Black cloths

Do. Brown & Brown olive do.

Do. Irish Green do.

Fancy Cambrics, Satinets & black hosiery.

Merino d'rs, Brochees and cireassins.

Brown d'rs, Mixed Broadcloths.

Yellow Russia and linen checks.

French and plaid Drillings.

Mercatins mixture, Grass linen.

English cambrics, German & Irish Broad.

Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Marseilles, and Valencia Vestings.

A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY

Prints, Ginghams and Madras.

Tickings, Bleached and Brown.

Shoetings and Shirtings.

Furniture dinsty and Cotton Ginghs.

Black Italian Silk.

Scotch & American do.

Blue black silk cambrics.

Chas. Gros de Naples.

Milanes and do. Romanis Gazer.

Pongee, Rag and bandana Handkerchiefs.

Crimson Pongee.

Fancy Gaze and Crapes.

Scarf, silk satin, and rich figured vestings.

Silk and cotton Hosiery.

A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH

Fancy bonnet, belt and cap ribbons.

Silk aprons.

Linen cambric handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

Diamond Straw Bonnets.

Polish do. do.

